

Lida Williams, colored, died near Louisville, Ala., recently at the age of 122 years. She was born in Virginia and claimed to have seen Washington several times. She lived to see five generations of her own. Her youngest son, who is 86 years old, bought the coffin and shroud.

A lady named Alexander has been appointed and confirmed postmaster of Elizabethton, Carter county, Tenn. The word "postmaster" is used advisedly, for the government does not officially recognize such a title as postmistress. Miss Alexander bears the curious Christian name of Senorita.

The thousands of pilgrims who annually make their way from Nashville, Tenn., to the Hermitage, where Andrew Jackson and his wife sleep, will soon have railroad accommodations for their benefit. The number of visitors to the Hermitage has increased to such proportion that a spur railroad has become a necessity.

One of the most unique laws ever passed will shortly go into effect in Winchester, Va. The city council at that place passed a law requesting every citizen to pour kerosene oil on every open pool and that every open rain barrel shall have the spigot at the bottom. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and the law was passed in order to make the place an attractive resort for summer boarders.

F. M. Spawn, aged 19, a school teacher at Alto Pass, Ill., has exploded all psychological theories regarding the capacity of the human stomach by eating and drinking in one evening in addition to his regular supper one can of tomatoes, one can of peas, one can of sardines, seven glasses of soda water and two quart bottles of temperance drinks. This is only one of many like achievements by which he has astonished his acquaintances.

Czar Nicholas II. has presented to the French government a mosaic map of France in precious stones which will be exhibited at the Paris exhibition. The map is one meter square and is framed in slate-colored jasper. The sea is represented in light gray marble, the departments in jasper of various colors and the rivers in platinum. The names are inlaid in gold and 106 towns are marked by gems, Paris being represented by a diamond.

George Foster Robinson, who saved the life of Secretary of State Seward when Lewis Payne, a member of the Booth gang, attempted to assassinate him at the same time that Booth shot Lincoln, is still living in Pomona, Cal. He was serving as a guard in the sick chamber of Seward when Payne, who had overpowered Seward's son, broke into the room. He received the thanks of congress and was promoted from the rank of private to that of major.

A cloud of bugs was recently responsible for the calling out of the Trenton fire department. The bugs were gathered around the steeple of the Fourth Presbyterian church in such numbers and at such a distance from the ground that a passer-by mistook them for smoke and sent in an alarm. When the fire department arrived on the scene Chief Allen, with the aid of a field glass, discovered the mistake, and the fire companies returned to their houses.

To-day the south produces on an average of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales of cotton, representing, including the cotton-seed, a valuation of from \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000. This enormous crop is produced on 5 per cent. of the total area of the cotton region. Of the entire cotton-growing territory of the south, only 20 per cent. is now in improved land. It is possible, with new land added to the cotton-growing area and with more scientific cultivation, to increase our cotton production to 100,000,000 bales.

The eyes of the world are turned to the Paris exposition as the great civic event of the closing century. Its progress thus far has justified the prophecy that it will be visited by seventy millions of people, representing all the nations of the earth, during the summer months. Its industrial and art exhibits, its architecture and its beauty, make it easily the first in rank of all the expositions thus far held. It is gratifying to know that the American people, aside from France, occupy the largest space.

Senator Hear is one of the wittiest as well as one of the most learned men in public life and an inveterate punster. Not long ago he was joined in the corridor of the capitol by a former colleague in the senate, and as they approached the entrance to the senate chamber Mr. Hear motioned his companion to pass in first. "After you," said the ex-senator, drawing back politely. "No, indeed," retorted Senator Hear; "the Xs always go before the wise."

Work of the Chicago city directory enumerator for 1900 shows the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000. The directory estimate is so conservative that the national census, which commences June 1 and ends June 15, will probably show a higher figure than this by some 20,000. The increase in population between 1890 and 1900 has been practically 1,000,000, a total not surpassed by any city in the country, except New York, and her extraordinary gains were made through annexation of neighboring territory.

JUNE—1900.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

## A WEEK'S RECORD

All the News of the Past Seven Days Condensed.

### HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

News of the Industrial Field, Personal and Political Items, Happenings at Home and Abroad.

### THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 24th the time in the senate was devoted to debate on the nation's duty toward its new island possessions, Messrs. Spooner, Allen and Bacon leading in the discussion. In the house the Alaska civil government bill was further considered and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted.

The credentials of Martin Maginnis as senator from Montana were presented in the senate on the 25th and tabled. The Philippine bill was further discussed and the sundry civil appropriation bill, which carries \$5,512,000, was considered. In the house the Alaska civil government bill was further discussed and private pension bills were passed.

The senate on the 26th agreed to a resolution for an investigation by the committee on Cuban affairs of the Cuban postal and other irregularities. In the house consideration of the Alaska civil government bill was practically completed. A resolution calling upon the secretary of war to report in detail the payments made and to whom from the revenue of Cuba and Porto Rico was adopted.

#### DOMESTIC.

The business portion of Lake View, Ore., was destroyed by fire.

A new Associated Press has been chartered in Albany, N. Y., its operations to cover the entire country.

The engine of a fast mail train on the Lake Shore road was ditched at Westfield, N. Y., and Engineer Reagan and Fireman Leighbody were killed.

The sixty-first annual meeting of the American Baptist Mission society was held in Detroit, Mich.

The Chinese minister at Washington has asked the president to withdraw the order excluding his countrymen from the Philippines.

At the Methodist general conference in Chicago the time limit for ministers was removed.

The Boer envoys have decided to visit ten or twelve principal cities of the United States in the interests of their cause.

Police Officer Ray was shot and killed by riotous street railway strikers in St. Louis.

Engineer William McKinley and brakeman Charles Haynes were roasted to death in a freight wreck near Laurens, S. C.

Frankfort, Ky., is free from soldiers for the first time since January 30, W. S. Taylor, former governor, is stopping in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Presbyterian general assembly in St. Louis decided to appoint a committee to inquire of the presbyteries their views as to the revision of the confession of faith.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., author of "In His Steps," sailed for Europe.

T. T. S. Timson, a prominent railroad official, was burned to death at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Peninsula bank at Williamsburg, Va., was entered by robbers, the safe blown open and about \$10,000 in money taken.

The Presbyterian general assembly in St. Louis adopted a memorial to the president and to congress asking that polygamy be made a crime.

Thirty states were represented at the opening in Chicago of the annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon league.

The big cotton firm of Price, McCormick & Co., of New York, failed, with liabilities estimated at \$13,000,000.

A boiler at McFerrin's sawmill near Covington, Tenn., exploded, killing five men and completely wrecking the plant.

Rioting was general on the Transit company's street railway lines in St. Louis, one man was fatally shot, and Gov. Stephens has threatened to call out the militia unless the police suppress disorder.

On June 1 the census enumerators appointed in all parts of the United States will begin their work.

Herbert Noyes, a prominent Cleveland (O.) business man, was fatally shot by two footpads.

Cars jumped the track on an electric railway near Akron, O., and three men were killed and nine injured.

The vault of the Bank of Dover, Minn., was blown open by burglars and \$4,500 taken.

Boer sympathizers at Monsey, N. Y., burned a British flag hoisted by an Englishman in honor of the queen's birthday.

A steamer was carried over a cat-rail in the Potara river, British Guiana, 40 lives being lost.

President McKinley, the members of his cabinet, Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin went to Fredericksburg, Va., to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The National Mothers' congress adjourned at Des Moines, Ia., after adopting resolutions for better education of deaf, dumb and blind children, better laws for protection of dependent children, and denouncing the character of much of the advertising matter which appears in newspapers.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 25th aggregated \$1,524,704,071, against \$1,684,372,284 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1899 was 18.8.

There were 167 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 117 the week previous and 153 in the corresponding period of 1899.

The United States has warned China that the "boxer" outrages must be stopped.

The American Baptist Publication society held its sixty-seventh annual meeting in Detroit. The annual report said last year was one of the best in the history of the society.

A policeman was shot while defending a street car from attack in St. Louis.

Father John J. McDonell, an aged Catholic priest of New York, ended his life by jumping over Niagara falls. Virginia voted for a revision of the constitution by which negroes will be disfranchised.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 27th were: Philadelphia, .643; Brooklyn, .586; Chicago, .567; St. Louis, .552; Pittsburgh, .531; Cincinnati, .429; New York, .370; Boston, .308.

Fire at Jamestown, Pa., destroyed 12 buildings, including the post office.

The Flambeau Paper company's mill and warehouse at Parke Falls, Wis., were burned, entailing a loss of \$200,000.

Sheriff Tyler, of Grand county, Utah, and Sam Jenkins, a cattle owner, were killed by a band of outlaws.

The discovery of gold in the Mojave desert, California, has started a rush in that direction.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullett, Irish invincibles convicted of the Phoenix park assassinations, but recently pardoned, were ordered deported from America.

The Boer envoys left Washington on a trip to several large cities.

The exports of American manufactures in April broke all records, amounting to \$40,000,000.

During the 21 days of the street railway strike in St. Louis five persons have been killed and 75 wounded, and the end seems as far away as ever.

Fire destroyed six blocks of business houses and many private residences at Apalachicola, Fla., the loss being \$500,000.

The entire town of Frugality, Pa., with its mills and coke interests, has been sold to a company of capitalists. The Illinois social labor party has nominated L. Hoffman, of Jacksonville, for governor.

The ban on amusements in the Methodist church was preserved by the general conference in Chicago by a close vote.

In a prize fight at Bridgeport, Conn., Billy Forsyth struck Eddie Teabaut a blow that caused his death.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

South Dakota republicans elected McKinley delegates to the national convention.

North Carolina prohibitionists have nominated Henry Sheets, of Lexington, for governor.

Senator Foraker will nominate McKinley at the republican national convention.

South Dakota republicans have nominated Charles N. Herreid for governor.

Rousseau O. Crump, of West Bay City, was renominated for congress by the republicans of the Tenth district of Michigan.

Senator Hanna says statements that he intends to resign the chairmanship of the republican national committee are unauthorized.

Democrats nominated D. H. Smith for congress in the Fourth Kentucky district. E. C. Reeves in the First Tennessee district and Clarke Kitchen in the Second North Carolina district.

Louisa Chamberlain, a wealthy Boston woman, 78 years old, took as her fourth husband W. A. Hutchinson, an actor, aged 24.

Rev. Dr. Richard Lea, the oldest Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania, died at his home in New Alexandria, aged 90 years.

Ohio prohibitionists nominated a state ticket headed by J. K. Montgomery, of Greene county, for secretary of state.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of her birth at her home in Boston.

August Croft, 86 years old, and Miss Kate Putnam, 88, were married at South Bloomfield, O. They were lovers in youth and neither had married.

#### FOREIGN.

British cabinet ministers gave banquets in honor of the queen's birthday.

Queen Victoria's eighty-first birthday was celebrated throughout the British empire.

An effort will be made in the French chamber of deputies to reopen the Dreyfus case.

Diplomats in China demand that the government suppress the "boxers," who are gaining strength.

Floods in the Rhenoster river blocked the progress of the British army; Roberts' front is 30 miles in length; the Boers hide their plans for the future, but President Kruger has issued a proclamation saying he will defend Johannesburg and calling upon all the Boers to fight to the bitter end.

Dullman, Nolan and Walsh were convicted in Toronto of attempting to blow up the Welland canal locks and sentenced to prison for life.

The director of posts of the Philippine islands reports that with all expenses paid there will be a profit of over \$10,000 for the 11 months from May 1, 1899.

A Manila dispatch says that Maj. Peyton C. March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third infantry, believes he is on the track of the party escorting Aguinaldo.

Reports from the seat of war in South Africa indicate the rapid, unchecked advance of the British army, and growing demoralization of the Boers.

Scouting, small engagements with Filipinos and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in northern Luzon.

Defeat of the Chinese army by the troops of the "boxer" secret society has jeopardized the lives of all foreigners in China.

Lord Roberts' advance column was entirely within Transvaal territory, less than 40 miles from Johannesburg. London hears many rumors of peace negotiations, and the opinion prevails there that the war will soon be ended.

#### MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The bubonic plague has entirely disappeared from Honolulu.

Germany has prohibited the importation of canned and sausage meat.

Kansas has 300 flour mills, with a capacity of 10,000,000 barrels a year.

Harry Kimball Thaw, of Pittsburgh, Pa., gave a dinner at Paris to 25 persons that cost \$5,000.

Ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has announced his candidacy for reelection to the senate.

Philadelphia has been selected as the meeting place of the Presbyterian general assembly in 1901.

France consumes 925,000,000 gallons of wine annually, equal to 24.25 gallons per capita of population.

The proposed ocean cable between Copenhagen to Iceland will be 404 miles long and cost about \$850,000.

Threatened French aggression in Morocco is deeply interesting Great Britain as well as Germany.

Many Americans who went to Paris with the expectation of making expenses by working are penniless.

The census office is to handle the statistics of the 75,000,000 people of this country with intricate electrical machines.

The shortage in Cuban revenues occasioned by the defalcations disclosed will be reimbursed by the general deficiency bill.

The New York supreme court sustained an injunction issued to restrain keeping of hens that annoyed a neighbor by cackling.

The efforts made by male students at Syracuse (N. Y.) university to have women students excluded from oratorical contests have failed.

When Mrs. Sarah Bartow, of New Brunswick, N. J., celebrated her one hundred and fourth birthday 81 of her descendants were present.

At Damascus the wall of the city is reported to have discovered a library which escaped annihilation when Tamerlane destroyed the city in 1401.

Gov. Roosevelt advocates municipal ownership and the application of private methods to public business as a means of preventing city fraud.

Collector of Internal Revenue Lynch, of San Francisco, is making preparations to establish an office in Honolulu, the Hawaiian islands having been added to the district of California.

#### LATER.

Extraordinary precautions were taken in Spain and Portugal to protect astronomers from the superstitious fear of the peasants during the eclipse of the sun on the 28th ult. All the observatories were surrounded by strong cordons of police and soldiers.

The decision of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers to organize the workmen in the Carnegie plants at Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne, Pa., will be opposed by the company.

In his race with death Modie J. Spiegel won. He traveled from Elkhart, Ind., almost at the rate of a mile a minute in an effort to see his baby boy, whose skull had been fractured by a fall, before the child died. Mr. Spiegel was on his way to New York on the 27th ult. when a telegram reached him at Elkhart, Ind., telling him of the accident to his son. Mr. Spiegel left the eastbound train and chartered a special train on the Lake Shore road and started for Chicago.

During the G. A. R. encampment in Chicago President McKinley may return to the southern states the Confederate battle flags. The G. A. R. have in hand a plan for the return of these flags, and it is hoped to obtain proper authority from congress.

The selling committee of the Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers' association has voted to reduce the price of print cloths from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per yard. The cut was made on account of a falling off in the general demand.

The conference at Indianapolis of representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Co. and its allied interests with the national lodge officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has resulted in some changes in the iron workers' wage scale.

The formal transfer of the republican convention hall at Philadelphia to the citizens' convention committee was made on the 28th ult. by the builder. The big auditorium is now in the hands of the decorator and the embellishments will be the finest ever seen.

In the senate on the 28th ult. Mr. Wellington (rep. Md.) made a speech in which he earnestly advocated the cause of the South African republics and denounced England's policy. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and after a warm debate an amendment was adopted which extends the life of the industrial commission until October 31, 1901. The house passed the Alaska civil code bill and cleared up some odds and ends of legislation.

### THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

End of the Street Railway Trouble Seems as Far Away as Ever A Sunday Riot.

St. Louis, May 28.—This is the twenty-first day of the street railway strike, and the end seems as far away as ever, both the "Transit" company and its employees standing firm in their respective positions. Not a car on the Transit company's system has been run since the strike began without police protection. In consequence of there not being enough police to guard the 800 or more cars usually operated, less than a quarter of that number has been run by the company over only a part of its 22 divisions and lines. Since the 8th of May, when the strike began, there have been numerous collisions between the police and the strikers and the latter's sympathizers. Hardly a day during that time has passed without somebody being wounded by bullets or injured by flying missiles and police clubs. The list of casualties presents four persons shot and killed, 22 wounded by bullets and 50 or more injured in other ways. Two of the killed were innocent bystanders, a striking motorman and an emergency policeman completing the number. Several of the wounded are in a critical condition and may die.

It is estimated by the strikers that less than 50 of their number—3,325—who struck have returned to work. These, with the street car men imported from other cities, are operating the Transit company's cars. It is asserted that at least 50 of the imported men have joined the strikers. All the points at issue between the company and its striking employees have been agreed to except that of reinstating all the men who went out in their old positions. The company refuses to displace the men they have hired since the strike began, while the strikers decline to sign any agreement that does not give all the old men their places again. Several attempts have been made to bring the employers and employees together, but without success, and thus the matter stands.

As the result of an encounter Sunday night between striking and nonstriking employees of the Transit system three men were shot, one being fatally and the others seriously wounded. As Philip Sullivan, James Sullivan and Patrick O'Connell, strikers, were passing through Lafayette park they were approached from the rear and fired upon by three men said to be in the company's employ. One of the bullets passed through Philip Sullivan's right lung, giving him a mortal wound. James Sullivan received a ball in the left cheek and O'Connell was shot through the right leg. Accounts of the affair differ, some bystanders claiming that it was a deliberate attempt at assassination on the part of the company's new employees, while others aver that it was nothing more or less than a pitched battle between the two factions. A riot call was at once sounded, but the three unknown men had made good their escape by the time of the police arrival on the scene.

#### BIG MINE AFIRE.

Disaster in the Calumet and Hecla—Many Men Overcome by Gas—One Is Dead.

Houghton, Mich., May 28.—Fire broke out at the twentieth level in No. 2 shaft in the Hecla branch of the Calumet & Hecla mine at seven o'clock Sunday evening. The shaft was promptly closed down, all the men escaping, and a force of men was sent down in No. 3 shaft adjoining to putty up the doors to prevent the fire from spreading. One consisting of 12 men was almost overcome with the gas from the burning timber and started for the ladders in order to escape. One man, Will McRae, fell behind and had to be abandoned. The men barely crawled to the surface, where the entire medical staff of the Calumet & Hecla mine had been called to their assistance with oxygen apparatus. After a rescue party had gone down twice after the missing man he was brought up from the ninth level, where he was found hanging on a ladder. Efforts at restoration failed. Five others of the party, Ben Saunders, John Haun, Richard Martin, Richard Richards and Simon Russell, are now in the hospital. Russell is in a precarious condition. The men are leaving other parts of the mine because of gas.

[The Calumet and Hecla mine is on the Keweenaw peninsula in northern Michigan, and was discovered in 1865. It is said, by a pit rooting about in some old leaves in a hole. This was the first clue to the lost copper mines told of in the legends of the Indians. The development was slow at first, but was continuous, and in the course of time the magnitude of the deposits became known. Over \$5,000,000 has been paid in dividends since then and the plant as it stands now, while the company is capitalized for only \$2,500,000, is considered to be worth \$60,000,000. To bring the mines up to a paying stage of development \$1,200,000 was spent. The company owns mines, stamps, mills, smelters, railroads, and, in fact, several towns with a population of not less than 30,000 people dependent on the mines for their living. The mine company property covers hundreds of acres and the shafts in some parts are the deepest in the world. Prof. Agassiz made tests in the Calumet and Hecla pits for ascertaining the heat of the heat of the interior of the earth and the rate at which it increased. The last big fire in these mines was in 1881, and for a long period parts of the working were abandoned until the fire could be got under control.]

#### No New Cases of Plague.

San Francisco, May 28.—Dr. O'Brien secretary of the board of health, stated to the press that no new cases of plague had been reported to the board of health, and that he knew nothing of the case reported by Dr. Kinyoun, the federal quarantine officer at San Francisco.

#### Mrs. Gladstone Very Ill.

London, May 28.—The illness of Mrs. Gladstone is now reported to be more serious. Her strength is gradually failing, and the members of the family have been summoned to Hawarden.

### Number "Sixteen."

In his history of New York, one of the classics of American authorship, Diedrick Knickerbocker (Washington Irving) wrote lovingly, yet with unctuous sarcasm, of the beauties and traditions of his loved "Nieu Netherlands," the peaceful valley of the Hudson from Albany to Manhattan. The many legends with which the entire region abounds—notably that of Rip Van Winkle and his long sleep—and of the ancient names and families whose descendants are still a power in that locality. So far-reaching were the effects of the "History" that in time the name "Knickerbocker" became the popular one for the patron saint of New York City. He usually being represented as a benighted German of ample girth, clutching firmly the long stemmed clay pipe which living immortalized and gazing over his beloved City.

Recognizing the vein of sentiment in the American people long ago a train service was inaugurated to New York from St. Louis to which Father Knickerbocker lent his name and through the efforts of the line which introduced the service the "Knickerbocker Special" has become as familiar to the average traveled American as to the residents of his own City. Leaving St. Louis at noon, the traveler is borne swiftly and safely to Father Knickerbocker's abode, traversing by daylight those scenes with which he was so familiar, arriving at New York the next day in time for a leisurely preparation for evening.

So popular has the service proven that the Big Four has started a new train as a companion, it leaving St. Louis 8:00 A. M., receiving all Western and Southwestern connections and arriving in New York at 2:55 the next day. This train is known as the New York and Boston Limited, but the way-farer who travels much will call it Number Sixteen in emulation of his railroad brethren and inquire if "she" is on time. A month's business is done by it, and it is a success. The Big Four's motto is "Comfort in travel," and the train amply lives up to the motto, as a trip on it will prove to those who desire every convenience in travel. A letter to the General Office of the Big Four at Cincinnati about any of their trains will always receive a prompt and courteous reply.

#### Not Quite Ready for Heaven.

An Usage Indian named Laboring Miles was taken before Indian Agent Pollock a few days ago for some medicine. As it is a rare thing, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, for an Indian to ask for "white man's medicine," the agent said: "Sick as you are, why don't you go to heaven?" "Sick, heap sick," replied the redskin. "Pretty sick, eh?" continued the agent. "Pretty near die," replied Laboring Miles, after a pause. "Looked up in sky. Saw big light; saw Jesus and his angels. He said to me, 'The Indian then said his father beckoned him to come up into the clouds.' 'You ought to have gone,' advised the agent. 'Maybe you won't be called again.' 'The Indian shook his head. 'Don't you want to go to Heaven?' asked the agent.

#### One Night to Denver.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in dining cars. Another fast train at 10:30 P. M. daily. New book "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western Ry., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

#### Adding Color.

Larry—Do you remember our old tomcat that used to run if a kitten looked at him? Will, he kin lick th' houldy away by himself now.

Denny—Phwat brought about th' change? "Wae toied a grane ribbon aroun' his neck."—Chicago Evening News.